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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO
10/653,971	09/04/2003	Peter P. Altice JR.	M4065.0713/P713	4469
24998 75	90 11/14/2006		EXAMINER	
DICKSTEIN SHAPIRO LLP 1825 EYE STREET NW Washington, DC 20006-5403			MARIAM, DANIEL G	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
Washington, DC 20000 3103			2624	
			DATE MAILED: 11/14/2006	6

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/653,971	ALTICE ET AL.
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit
	DANIEL G. MARIAM	2624
The MAILING DATE of this communication appearing for Reply	pears on the cover sheet with the	correspondence address
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPL WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING D  - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.1 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period  - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailin earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION  136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be time will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the cause the application to become ABANDONE	N. mely filed the mailing date of this communication. ED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
Status		
Responsive to communication(s) filed on      This action is <b>FINAL</b> . 2b)⊠ This      Since this application is in condition for alloware closed in accordance with the practice under the practice.	s action is non-final. ince except for formal matters, pr	
Disposition of Claims		
4) Claim(s) 1-24 is/are pending in the application 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdra 5) Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) Claim(s) 1-24 is/are rejected. 7) Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/o Application Papers  9) The specification is objected to by the Examine 10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) accomposite and applicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct	er. cepted or b) objected to by the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. Settion is required if the drawing(s) is objected.	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). ojected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex	xaminer. Note the attached Office	e Action or form PTO-152.
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119		
<ul> <li>12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of:</li> <li>1. Certified copies of the priority document</li> <li>2. Certified copies of the priority document</li> <li>3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority application from the International Burea</li> <li>* See the attached detailed Office action for a list</li> </ul>	ts have been received. ts have been received in Applicat prity documents have been receiv tu (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	ion No ed in this National Stage
Attachment(s)  1) Motice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) 🔲 Interview Summary	
<ul> <li>Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)</li> <li>Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)</li> <li>Paper No(s)/Mail Date 6/29/04.</li> </ul>	Paper No(s)/Mail D 5) Notice of Informal I 6) Other:	

## **DETAILED ACTION**

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

- 1. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:
  - The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.
- Claims 12-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. Claim 12 recites the limitation "determining light intensity by comparing saturation points of said second pixels". It is unclear whether the light intensity is determined for the second pixels per se or a global light intensity is determined by comparing saturation points of said second pixels? Please clarify.

Since claims 13-18 depend on claim 12, the are also rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, for the same reason set forth above for claim 12.

#### Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

- (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.
- 4. Claims 1-4, 6-8, and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Torok, et al (5,489,994).

With regard to claim 1, Toro, et al discloses 1, an imager apparatus (CCD image sensor, See Fig. 1) comprising: a pixel array having an active imaging area (i.e., selected scanning areas.

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For example, the scanning of pixels areas with a number 1 which indeed makes the others non-active), and a non-active area, i.e., non-scanning areas, said active area and non-active area being defined by an opaque mask, i.e., mask 30, provided over the pixels in said non-active area, said pixel array having a plurality of first pixels in said active area and a plurality of second pixels in said non-active area, and said mask having a plurality of apertures, i.e., apertures 32, located over and exposing at least one of said second pixels (See col. 4, line 63 – col. 5, line 61; and Figs. 3-4).

With regard to claim 2, the imager according to claim 1, wherein said apertures of said mask are different sizes (col. 5, lines 9-10).

With regard to claim 3, the imager according to claim 2, wherein said different sized apertures expose said at least one second pixel to differing amounts of light. This feature is considered inherent because the apertures that have different sizes do in fact expose the pixels to differing amount of light (col. 5, lines 1-13, and col. 5, line 62 – col. 6, line 5).

With regard to claim 4, the imager according to claim 1, wherein said apertures of said mask are gradiated such that each successive aperture is larger than one adjacent to it (which broadly reads on col. 5, lines 62-64).

With regard to claim 6, the imager according to claim 1, wherein said second pixels comprise at least one row of pixels outside said active area (See Figs. 3-4).

With regard to claim 7, the imager according to claim 1, wherein said second pixels comprise at least one column of pixels outside said active area (Which still reads on Figs. 3-4).

With regard to claim 8, the imager according to claim 1, wherein said second pixels are a different size from said first pixels (which reads on col. 5, lines 62-64).

With regard to claim 10, the imager according to claim 1, wherein a signal from said at least one second pixel is used to determine light intensity (See for example, col. 5, lines 38-41).

# Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
  - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 6. Claims 5 and 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Torok, et al (5,489,994) in view of Dyck, et al (6,529,239).

With regard to claim 5, Torok, et al (hereinafter "Torok") discloses all of the claimed subject matter as already addressed above for claim 1, and incorporated herein by reference.

Torok does not expressly call for the mask being made of a metal. However, Dyck, et al (col. 10, line 16) teaches this feature. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the teaching as taught by Dyck, et al into the system of Torok, if for no other reason than to provide an opaque mask made of metal, and to do so would at least give higher precision in the uniformity of pixel sizes (col. 10, lines 17-18).

With regard to claim 9, the imager according to claim 1, wherein said second pixels are covered by a color filter (See col. 10, lines 14-17).

7. Claims 11 and 19-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Torok, et al (5,489,994) in view of Gough (2005/0030413).

With regard to claim 19, Torok discloses shining a light of predetermined intensity through a mask, mask 30, over an array (See for example, col. 4, lines 29-36), said array comprising an active imaging area having a plurality of first pixels (i.e., selected scanning areas. For example, the scanning of pixels areas with a number 1 which indeed makes the others nonactive) and a non-active area, i.e., non-scanning areas, having a plurality of second pixels and said mask comprising varying aperture sizes over at least one of said second pixels, measuring light received at said second pixels exposed by the varying sized apertures (See col. 4, line 63 – col. 5, line 61; and Figs. 3-4); converting said measured light received from an analog to a digital signal (See item 22, in Fig. 4). Torok does not expressly call for calibrating said analog to digital conversion using the digital signal. However, Gough (See paragraph 0021; and claim 1, part "a") teaches this feature. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the teaching as taught by Gough into the system of Torok, and to do so would at least provide appropriate/accurate representation of the analog signals.

Claim 11 is rejected the same as claim 19. Thus, argument similar to that presented above for claim 19 is applicable to claim 11.

With regard to claim 20, the method according to claim 19, wherein said digital output from each of said second pixels is compared with an expected digital output and a voltage ramp is created from said comparison to test and calibrate analog to digital conversion (See paragraph 0013, 0020; paragraphs 0036-0039; and Figs. 2-3).

Claims 21, 22, 23, and 24 are rejected the same as claims 6, 7, 4, and 8 respectively. Thus, argument similar to those presented above for claims 6, 7, 4, and 8 are respectively applicable to claims 21, 22, 23, and 24.

#### Conclusion

8. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. US Patent Numbers: 5833507, 6124920, 6272207, 6667769, and 6958768.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to DANIEL G. MARIAM whose telephone number is 571-272-7394. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F (7:00-4:30) FIRST FRIDAY OFF.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, MATTHEW BELLA can be reached on 571-272-7778. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would

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like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

DANIEL G MARIAM Primary Examiner Art Unit 2624

November 6, 2006